

Nuggets of Entertainment.
Third-class railway fares in India are less than a cent a mile.
Almost all the napthor used by the world comes from Japan and Formosa.

The preparation of human hair for the market gives employment to 7000 Parisians.
Sixty thousand elephants are annually slaughtered in Africa for the sake of their ivory.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be distinctly heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

In the sixteenth century fencers held the sword in their right hand, and a dagger in the left to ward off blows.

There are over 100 female students now at the University of Berlin, as against 35 last year.

About ten tons of pennies are gathered every three weeks from the penny-in-the-slot gas meters of London.

The speed of our fastest ocean steamers is now greater than that of express trains on Italian railways.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The prefix "O" before so many of the names of Irish families is an abbreviation of the word "ogha" meaning grandchild.

Golf can positively be traced in Scottish history back to 1457, and it is believed to have been played much earlier even than that date.

An eminent astronomer says that for communication with the inhabitants of Mars we should require a flag as large as Ireland and a pole 500 miles long.

Cuban Relief Funds.

The following letter received today explains itself:

OFFICE OF CHRISTIAN HERALD,
New York, March 2, 1898.

Mrs. James F. Holland, Elko, Nevada; DEAR FRIENDS:—Your esteemed favor of the 23rd ult., also remittance of \$71, through Laidlaw & Co., have been received, and in behalf of the suffering people of Cuba, I extend to you, and through you to the members of the Committee, and to every one who has contributed to this fund, my heart felt thanks. Half the truth about the suffering, the distress and destitution of the people of Cuba has never been told, and I can assure you that there never has been a more deserving cause to enlist the sympathies of Christian people than that which is presented to us by Cuba today. Should we break out, it will make little difference, if any, in the distribution of relief supplies, for neither Spain nor the United States would or could in such an emergency take any pleasure in or derive any benefit from the death of hundreds of thousands of helpless men, defenseless women and innocent children.

By the time this letter reaches you I will be on my way to Cuba, and I will on my return be able to report from personal observation on the condition of affairs in that unhappy island.

Your money will be administered as faithfully, effectively and economically as may be possible, and I beg to assure you that it will be my endeavor, as it is that of Miss Barton, to do as much good as possible with the means at our command. Again thanking you, I am,
Yours very truly,
L. KLOPPSCH.

High Prices.

The Denver Stockmen say: There is little question but that an era of high prices on cattle is at hand. Prices will be higher next fall than they have been since 1882, and next year will see the worst of it. After that there will be a gradual improvement, but it will be several years before the cattle are plentiful again. The man who buys good breeding cattle and has a place to put them in is the man who will be able to smile for the next few years.

"If anyone doubts that there is a shortage, let him take a trip into the country and try to find some cattle," said a stockman at the yards. "They are scarcer than I ever knew them to be before, and what few there are are held at prices that make a buyer's hair stand on end. The long period of depression, followed by high prices and a good demand, has cleaned the ranges closer than ever before. The markets of the country consume annually about 6,000,000 head of cattle. At least half of that number are usually supplied by the country west of the Missouri. If they can gather a million head for market this year it will be a wonder, and for the rest the feed lots of the corn States will have to furnish the supply. By the 15th of May the supply now on feed will be practically exhausted. There will be some grass cattle coming in during the summer and fall, but nothing like the usual number, and you mark my words, you will see days in the eastern markets when it will look like Sunday or worse. They are all right just now, but two months from now it will be different. They are beginning to realize what is coming and the market is getting very strong lately, but it will be stronger later on."

A gold nugget weighing over two ounces and valued at about \$50, was found by John Noocovitch, last Friday while sluicing for that metal on his ranch near Mill Station, Chronicle.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS

Elko, March 7, 1898.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—J. P. Woolverton, H. M. Reed, and Stanley Rigby.

The minutes were read and approved. Money counted and found to agree with the Auditor's books.

The official reports of the auditor, sheriff, jailer, hospital steward, assessor, clerk and treasurer were examined, approved and ordered filed. The official bond of R. M. Woodward was approved and ordered recorded.

Griswold Bros. petition to kill wild horses rejected.

A. W. Fuller appointed janitor at \$40 per month.

Scalp claims amounting to \$389 were allowed.

Claims for road work amounting to \$239.54 were allowed.

County hospital building was ordered insured at \$2,500 for three years.

Bills against the county considered and allowed.

Stanley Rigby..... 33 63
J. P. Woolverton..... 51 33
H. M. Reed..... 45 73
Jacob Eggers..... 183 33
S. M. Henley..... 100 00
J. M. Mateer..... 200 00
Webster Patterson..... 125 00
C. A. Watkins..... 150 00
J. A. McBride..... 150 00
J. M. Mateer, board prisoners..... 50 50
J. M. Mateer exp..... 2 00
Trat Jurors..... 515 40
A. W. Fuller, janitor work..... 40 00
Payne & McBride, coal..... 12 00
James Brain, mdse..... 3 00
Robt. Johnson, mdse..... 6 00
E. T. M. Co., mdse..... 2 90
B. Craighead, fare of prisoner..... 7 50
E. T. M. Co., electric lights..... 24 25
L. D. Pierce, const. fees..... 17 40
T. W. Wilkerson, "..... 69 00
J. F. Triplett, const. fees..... 10 55
Jerry Regan, Justice fees..... 33 75
L. E. Morgan, Justice fees..... 19 00
J. M. Mateer, washing for pris..... 1 50
Geo. Anderson, labor..... 14 40
Elko Water Co., water..... 25 00
Geo. M. Clayton, wood..... 50 00
H. M. Reed, inspecting road..... 6 00
S. P. Railroad Co..... 7 20
Elko, Tuscara Stage Co., fare of indigent..... 7 00
A. L. Wolack, board of patients..... 183 25
C. J. Hood salary and medicine..... 40 00
A. J. Pullman burial indgt..... 30 00
C. Alexander, mdse..... 4 75
A. Rose, mdse..... 10 00
Dave Casper, mdse..... 14 10
H. Chase, mdse..... 4 65
S. P. Co., freight..... 3 12
I. N. Sherwood, stamps and envelopes..... 17 50
M. S. Riddle & Sons county printing..... 25 00
C. H. Sproule, mdse..... 10 45
Reinhart Co., mdse..... 25 25
Hicks, Judd & Company binding book..... 4 85

Pay of Professional Men in France.

In France there are from 12,000 to 13,000 doctors, of whom 2500 are found in Paris and about 10,000 in the provinces. Of this number 5 or 6 only make incomes of from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year, 10 to 15 make from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year, 10 make, say, \$10,000, 300 make from \$3000 to \$5000, 800 make from \$1500 to \$3000, while 1200 earn less than \$1500 a year. Coming to the lawyers, of whom there are 3000 in Paris alone, there are not 400 of them who make as much as \$2000 a year. A couple of score make incomes of \$10,000 a year. It appears that when one of these advocates is made a magistrate his salary is only from \$600 to \$800 a year, while for the justices of the peace—all fully qualified legal practitioners—the salaries range from \$400 to \$600 a year. A college professor is paid from \$200 to \$300 a year, a lycée professor from \$700 to \$1000 a year. The explanation of it all is the very simple economic one that in France the supply exceeds the demand, twice as many doctors, lawyers, professors and engineers are turned out yearly as there are berths for.—Paris Echo.

Messrs. Pierson and Davis.

Who have met with such success in working low grade tailings by their process of leaching, will soon put in a crushing plant at their works which will handle from 40 to 50 tons of ore per day. This will be done to enable them to work low grade ores as well as tailings. There are thousands of tons of low grade ore now on the dumps of the various Silver City mines, and it is believed that they can be handled and reduced with profit by the Pierson and Davis process. At any rate these gentlemen are so confident of it that they are going to put in a crushing plant and try it. The Pierson and Davis leach plant employs from 12 to 18 men all the time and with the crushing plant in operation the force will probably be nearly double.—Dayton Times.

Elko County still holds the banner for low taxation in Nevada.

The rate of \$1.05 recently voted being the lowest levied so far reported. Washoe which ranks first in wealth has made a rate of \$2.20. Humboldt including the Winnemucca special school tax imposes \$3.37. Storey which collected \$5.00 last year has reduced its levy for 1898 to \$4.55.

COLCORD SEES A GREAT LIGHT.

In an Interview He Comes Out as a Full Fledged Bimetallist.

The following from the Washington Post will be found interesting:

"Nevada is a State that has been greatly misrepresented," observed Governor R. R. Colcord of Carson City to a Post man at the Raleigh.

"It is true that after the exhaustion of the Comstock and other enormously rich silver mines, we lost a considerable part of our inhabitants, but that decline was checked some time ago, and at present Nevada is gaining slightly in population. Today we are in excellent shape, free from debt except in a very moderate amount that has been borrowed from the State's public school fund, and we have no outside creditors. Some heavily producing gold mines are located within our borders, notably the De la Rue mine, which yields \$1,000,000 annually. The prospects for an increased output of the yellow metal are excellent, and other resources are not being overlooked."

"I am a Republican, and believe thoroughly in the principles of that party, but I do not believe it can continue in power by advocacy of the single gold standard. During the last few months I have traveled extensively and everywhere I find a most bitter opposition to that policy. The people may not be wildly clamorous for the free and unlimited coinage for the ratio of 16 to 1; for in fact the idea of any ratio is not very greatly developed with the average citizen. The idea prominent with him is that one metal has been struck down and he wants it rehabilitated. The Democrats will press this view for all that it is worth, and shrewdly offer the 16 to 1 phase of the question in 1900. By so doing they will sweep the country unless there is a great change in the conditions now existing. The American people really want bimetallism—gold and silver—and if silver is restored to its former place as money, will be content to let Congress establish the ratio."

Economic Uses of the Newspaper.

The power of the press is being constantly recognized and extolled, observes the Boston "Courier," but there are new possibilities daily coming to light that will bear passing on. The newspaper in its original significance is but a thing of the day; but, its news exhausted, there are still a hundred latent possibilities that make it invaluable to the household. Every one knows that on account of the printers' ink the newspaper makes the best possible foundation for a fire; but not every one realizes that a whole newspaper twisted tightly and thrown on the grate will burn nearly as long as a stick of soft wood. Caught away from home in a sudden fall of temperature, one newspaper pinned over the chest and another over the shoulders will keep in the bodily heat and prove worth many times its weight in gold. The boys have already learned how to keep their toes warm when skinting, and the boy who forgets to put a paper cornucopia over his stockings toes before he puts his shoes on deserves to be cold. As a burglar alarm, several loosely crumpled newspapers strewn along the hall and stairs where a midnight marauder would be apt to tread serves to frighten him off as effectually as a shotgun. A covered made of a number of newspapers smoothly folded and tacked between cheesecloth or chamois covers will be found hygienic, light and warm.

Cuban War News.

The latest concerning the Cuban situation is that Congress has unanimously passed a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for defensive purposes to be expended at the discretion of the President. While the resolution reads for defensive purpose the real purpose is to enable the President in case of actual trouble with Spain to secure a number of new battleships now approaching completion in European ports and to put some of our great cities in a better defensive condition. Party lines have been dropped and every member of Congress is out spoken in backing up the President.

From the fact that prior to the introduction of the foregoing resolution a consultation of the Republican leaders in both houses with the President was held, gives reason for believing hostilities with Spain may soon become a certainty than anything which has heretofore transpired.

The Maine Court of Inquiry is still at Havana and has not yet reported its finding.

The Hawley bill increasing the army by the addition of two artillery regiments became a law yesterday and active recruiting for this branch is actively going on.

The latest news from the east is that the Gold Creek Company are very much encouraged in their effort towards rehabilitating that company and now fully expect to be able to start up their placer mines in the spring.

To Whom it May Concern.

STATE LAND OFFICE, CARSON CITY, NEV., Dec. 21, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the State of Nevada, under the Act of Congress approved June 16, 1896 (29 Stat. 271), has filed in the United States Land Office at Carson City, Nevada, List No. 194 of lands selected under said Act, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that a part of said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in said United States Land Office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice protests or contests against the claim of said State of Nevada to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted by the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Carson City, Nevada, for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

The following are the subdivisions described to wit: S. 14 of E. 1, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 2, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 3, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 4, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 5, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 6, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 7, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 8, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 9, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 10, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 11, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 12, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 13, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 14, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 15, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 16, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 17, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 18, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 19, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 20, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 21, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 22, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 23, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 24, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 25, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 26, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 27, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 28, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 29, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 30, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 31, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 32, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 33, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 34, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 35, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 36, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 37, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 38, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 39, Sec. 2, S. 14 of E. 40, Sec. 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